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VOL. XXVI. SALEM, N. C., JANUARY 10, 1878. NO. 2.

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MRS. WILLIAM'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

A TRUE STORY.

It was New Year's Eve, a cold, blustering night. The wind dashed the frozen sleet furiously against the sturdy walls of the Red Stone Farm house, making the bright fire that was burning in the large old-fashioned kitchen seem doubly grateful, around which were gathered Farmer Williams, his wife and four children.

The weather-bronzed face of the farmer had a care-worn, discontented look. He is one of those who 'make haste to be rich;' and though he is surrounded by many blessings and every reasonable want is supplied, as the close of the old year finds no surplus in his purse, his heart instead of being lifted up with gratitude is filled with repinings.

His gentle, meek-browed wife is sitting beside him. Her countenance wears a look of chastened sorrow, and tears glisten in her eyes as they wander to a corner of the room where stands a vacant cradle, from which smiled, a week ago, the rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed boy, upon whose little grave, to-night, the snow is drifted heavily.

The long silence was broken by a heavy knock at the door.

Farmer Williams opened it, revealing a respectable, middle-aged colored man, who held carefully in his hand a covered basket.

"Does Mrs. Williams live here?" he inquired.

"She does."

"The lady who buried a child yesterday?"

"Yes."

"Well, here's a New Year's present for her."

Thrusting the basket into the farmer's hands, he turned and walked quickly down the road, where could be dimly seen the outlines of a covered sleigh, from which came the faint sound of stifled sobs.

Bewildered and astonished, Farmer Williams carried the basket into the kitchen and set it upon the table.

As he did so he was startled by a plaintiff cry, and upon opening it, there lay a lovely boy apparently about three months old.

Farmer Williams sprang to the door, but the sleigh and its occupants were nowhere to be seen.

In the meantime Mrs. Williams and her children gathered around the basket with exclamations of surprise and pleasure. As the babe saw the sweet face that bent over it, and taking it up in her arms she pressed it fondly to her bosom. Just then her husband came back from his fruitless search.

"I declare, it's an imposition!" he exclaimed, stamping the snow off his boots. "But I won't submit to it. I'll take it over to the town farm the very first thing in the morning."

"I can't bear the idea of it going there, John," said his wife. "Just see what a sweet babe it is!"

"I don't see but what it looks like other babies," returned John, gruffly, doing his best to steel his heart against the little stranger, in which he only partly succeeded, for rough as was the farmer's way, he had a kindly nature, if one could only reach it. "Any way, the authorities will have to take care of it; we can't. We've got more mouths to fill now than we can find bread for."

Mrs. Williams' lips quivered as her thoughts reverted to the little grave in the churchyard. Ah! to her was one too few!

"Dear John," she said, pleadingly, "it seems as though God had sent this babe to take the place of our own little Willie, whom He has taken to Himself. Let me keep it. It will not fail to bring a blessing, you may be sure."

Farmer Williams' countenance relaxed as he looked in those tearful eyes.

"Well, well, Mary," he said, in a softened voice, I'll think about it. If we do, you and the children may have to go without a good many things, for these are hard times—and likely to be harder. So you had better weigh the matter well before deciding."

Mrs. Williams did so; and the result was that her "New Year's Gift" became a fixture in Red Stone Farmhouse. He grew up a merry winsome boy, twining even around the farmer's rugged nature, and taking in the heart of his adopted mother the place of her lost darling, loved and cherished by her with equal tenderness. Many sacrifices did she make, many toilsome hours did she spend, in order that her husband might not feel the expense or his maintenance too heavily. And well did his growing intelligence and beauty, and the ardent affection he evinced for her, repay her for it all. There was nothing about him that could give the slightest clue to his parentage. Simply a bit of white paper pinned to his frock, on which were these words, evidently written by a woman, in a graceful, but unsteady hand:

ARTHUR,
BORN AUGUST 23, 1851.
"I was a stranger, and ye took Me in."

Farmer Williams made some inquiries in the neighborhood, and learned that a lady with an infant, accompanied by a servant, had been stopping for a week past at the village tavern; that she was very beautiful but pale and sad, and kept her room most of the time. But they had disappeared suddenly as they came.

It is just ten years from the time that Mrs. Williams received her New Year's gift. Let us take another peep into the kitchen of the Red Stone Farmhouse.—The group is smaller now than then.—The farmer who murmured ten years ago that he had so many mouths to feed, has now only one child left him—the little flaxen-haired girl that is sitting beside his knee. The rest are all sleeping in the little churchyard. A heavy misfortune has befallen him; the thirst for riches has brought its usual curse. Possessed with the mania for speculation, he mortgaged his farmhouse and all it contained. The gilded bubble burst, and the dawning of the New Year found him a ruined and homeless man. This was the last night that he and his wife were to remain in the old homestead, that had been in his family for four generations, and was linked to his by so many tender memories. On the morrow they were to go they hardly knew whither. It is true, many of the old neighbors—kind, good souls—had offered him a temporary home; but it was hard for that proud, self-reliant man to accept charity from any.

"What can we do? Where can we go?" he groaned, as he thought of the morrow.

"The Lord will provide, John," said his wife, lifting her sad, patient eyes to his. "He has never forsaken us. Neither will He ever forsake any who trust in Him."

But the father lacked the Christian resignation that made the gentle heart such a haven of peace and love.

"Aye, that's what you've always said, wife," he retorted impatiently, "and you see what we've come to. For my part, I don't think the Lord troubles himself much about us any way!"

Mrs. Williams might have said that he had brought this misfortune upon himself, but she wisely forebore. Just then there came the sound of a quick, buoyant step, and there burst into the room a fine, sturdy lad about ten years old, his eyes bright and his cheeks glowing from the keen frosty air.

"It's bitter cold, I tell you!" he exclaimed, flinging his cap down, boy fashion, upon the kitchen settee, and stepping up to the kitchen fire.

"Not but what I've been warm as toast, all but my ears and fingers," he added, blowing upon the latter as he spoke.

"Here is something for you, mother," he said, seating himself on a stool at her feet, and tossing into her lap, a shining piece of gold.

"Why, Arthur, where did you get this?"

"The strange gentleman down at the tavern gave it to me, mother. He asked me into his room, and gave me as many nuts and raisins as I could eat, besides."

"I wonder who he is?" she said musingly.

"I can tell you," exclaimed her husband, his eyes flashing angrily. "He is the owner of Red Stone Farmhouse!—He is the man who bid against me on the few articles I wanted to reserve.—The curse of the homeless rests upon him!"

"Nay, John," interposed his wife, gently; "perhaps he did not know how highly you prized them."

"Yes he did; Parson Woods stepped up and told him. But he only smiled, and said he wanted to buy everything just as it stood."

"Well, said the boy, gazing thoughtfully into the fire, "I can't help pitying him, he looked so sorrowful. He asked lots of questions about you, mother, and all the rest of us; and kept walking up and down the room, wringing his hands, and groaning as if he was in great trouble."

"I will buy you a new jacket with this, Arthur," said Mrs. Williams, as she examined anew the gold coin. "You need one badly enough," she added, glancing, with a sigh at his well patched roundabout.

"You shall do nothing of the sort, mother," said the generous hearted boy, "you shall buy yourself and Sissy a nice warm shawl."

Before Mrs. Williams could reply there came a quick knock at the door. Farmer Williams opened it. It was only a boy, who had brought a small parcel for Mrs. Williams.

"Another New Year's gift, I suppose," he said bitterly, as he handed it to her, for he was in a bitter mood. Mrs. Williams glanced reproachfully at her husband.

"God grant that it may bring us as much comfort," she said, laying her hand fondly upon the head that was resting against her knee.

As she opened it, she uttered an exclamation of surprise. It was a deed of Red Stone Farmhouse made out in her name. On the inside wrapper were these words:

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me."

There were grateful and happy hearts beneath the roof of the old homestead that night. Though with Mrs. Williams' joy there was mingled and uneasy feeling. She was well assured that it was in some way connected with Arthur, and trembled with apprehension lest some one should appear who had a stronger claim to him. This fear was dissipated the next morning by a letter that came to her by the first mail. It contained a check for five thousand dollars, together with these words:

"The boy that you so generously received ten years ago, and have so tenderly cherished since, will never, never be taken from you. The mother, forced to relinquish her babe dearer to her than life, is in heaven. The father, who so basely forsook his child, and her whom he swore to cherish, is unworthy of so sacred a trust. In the S—— Bank you will find the sum of $20,000, deposited in the name of your adopted son, of which he is to come into possession of when legally of age; and the interest of which is to be appropriated to his support and education during his minority."

To this singular letter there was neither date nor signature. There were various conjectures in regard to the stranger, who had been in the village some days, and from whom it was evident this letter came, as well as the package received the night before.

But when Arthur recalled to mind the look of sad, remorseful tenderness with which he had regarded him, he felt that it must have been his father. Yet, he said, as he looked into the face of his adopted mother, that he wanted no dearer friends than those he had already.—As for Mrs. Williams, among all the blessings that surrounded her, there was no one that brought a purer joy than he whom she had taken to her heart when a friendless babe, her NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

Down With Hell.

THE SERMON THAT IS CONVULSING LONDON—CANON FARRAR ON THE DOCTRINE OF ENDLESS PUNISHMENT—HE REJECTS IT ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE FATHERS, AND CLAIMS THAT IT IS NOT THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH.

London Christian World, Nov. 23.

Dr FARRAR, Canon of Westminster, and author of the most popular "Life of Christ" of our time—read and admired of late years in thousands of Christian homes—has been preaching at the Abbey on subjects relating to the future life. Both last Sunday and Sunday a week the minster was crowded with people to listen to these discourses. The throng was so great that many had to stand throughout the services.

In his first discourse, based upon I. Peter, iv., 6, Dr. Farrar discussed the subject of the future punishment of the ungodly. In reply to questions which he assumed his audience to be asking, and which he said they had the fullest right to ask, and which it was the bounden duty of ministers of the Gospel, as far as possible, to answer, he, for one, in all deep humility, yet always asking God for fearless courage and perfect honesty, would try to give such answers as he could. If it were but the fragment of an answer, it was because he believed it was God's will that no other should be possible. Those who took loose conjectures for established certainties, those who cared more for authority than for reason and conscience, those who pretended to dignify with the name of Scriptural argument inferences out of the narrow aperture of single texts, those who talked with the glib self-complacency of an ignorance which calls itself knowledge, as though they had been admitted into what—with unconscious blasphemy, they called the Council of the Trinity—they, perhaps, might speak readily of fire and brimstone, and might feel the consolatory glow of a personal security as they dilate upon the awfulness and finality of the sufferings of the damned. But those whose faith must have a broader basis than hollow representations, than the ambiguousness of opposing texts; those who grieve over the dark shadows flung by human theologians over God's light; those who believed that reason and conscience and experience—no less than the scripture—are no less the books of God, and that they too, must have a direct voice in these great decisions, they would not be so ready to snatch God's thunder into wretched and feeble hands. They would lay their mouths in the dust rather than make sad the hearts which God has not made sad. They would take into account the grand principles which dominate through Scripture, no less than its isolated expressions; and, undeterred by the base and feeble notion that virtue would be impossible without the horrors of an endless hell, they would declare their trust that even after death, through the infinite mercy of the loving Father, the dead would be alive again and multitudes, at any rate, of the lost be found.

After this eloquent introduction the preacher proceeded to state what, after years of thought on the subject, he believed, and what he knew to be the belief of multitudes, and of yearly-increasing multitudes, of the wisest and most learned of the Church. Proceeding to examine the subject in detail, he first set forth the popular notions of hell, to be found in the earthly theologians—in Dante, Milton, and in Shakspeare, citing some of the most terrific passages descriptive of endless torture. Happily the thoughts and hearts of men were often far gentler and nobler than their creeds, customs and traditions. It was only when these topics were treated by narrow-minded and loveless hearts that they were seen in all their intolerable ghastliness. He knew of nothing so calculated to make the whole soul revolt with loathing from every doctrine of religion as the easy complacency with which some cheerfully accept the belief that they are living and moving in the midst of millions doomed irreversibly to everlasting perdition. No language could be stern enough to reprobate the manner in which many elder brothers of the Prodigal had turned God's Gospel of plenteous redemption into anathemas and all but eternal perdition. If we were not unaffected when the destitute perish with hunger; or the dying agonize in pain, was there any human being who did not revolt and sicken at a world of worm and flame! If St. Paul again and again flung from him, with a "God forbid," the conclusions of an apparently irresistible logic, we surely, who had no irresistible logic against us in this matter, but only in great part spiritual selfishness and impenetrable traditions, do we not, in the high name of outraged conscience, of humanity—nay, in the far higher name of the God who loves us, of the Saviour who died for us, of the Holy Ghost who enlightens us, do we not hurl from us representations of a doctrine so horrible that every nerve and fibre of our intellectual, moral and spiritual life revolts at it? Ignorance may, if it will, make a fetish of such a doctrine; pharisaism write it broad under its phylacteries; hatred may inscribe it, instead of holiness, to the Lord; but here, in the presence of so many living, and in this vast mausoleum of the glorious dead—here, amid the silent memorials of the men of fame and the fathers who begat us, of whom many, though not saints, were yet noble, though erring men, and whom though they and we alike shall certainly suffer, both here and hereafter, the penalty of unrepented sin, we cannot and will not think of as condemned to unutterable tortures by irreversible decrees. "I repudiate," exclaimed the preacher, "these crude and ghastly travesties of the holy and awful will of God. I arraign them as mercilessly ignorant. I impeach them as a falsehood against Christ's universal and absolute redemption. I denounce them as a blasphemy against God's exceeding and eternal love. More acceptable, I am very sure than the rigid and most uncompromising orthodoxy of all the Pharisees who have ever judged their brethren since time began—more acceptible by far to him who, on the cross, prayed for his murderers, and who died that they might live—more acceptable, I say, than the delight which amid a deluge of ruin hugs the plank on which alone itself is saved, would be the noble and trembling piety which made St. Paul declare himself ready to be anathema from Christ for the sake of his brethren, which made Moses cry to God at Sinai, 'Oh! this people have sinned a great sin; yet now if Thou wilt forgive their sin, and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of Thy book which Thou hast written.'"

Dr. Farrar very earnestly asked his hearers to believe that he spoke not with natural passion, but with the most accurate theological precision when he said that though texts might be quoted which gave *prima facie* plausibility to such modes of teaching; yet, to say nothing of the fact that the light of love which God himself has kindled within us, recoiled from them, those texts are in the first place alien to the broad unifying principles of Scripture; that, in the next place, they are founded on interpretations demonstrably groundless; and, in the third place, that for every one so quoted two can be adduced on the other side. There was an old, sensible, admitted rule of theology that phrases which belong to metaphor, to theology, to imagery, to poetry, to emotion, are not to be formulated unto necessary dogmas, or crystalized into rigid creeds. If this rule be used to test them nine-tenths of the phrases on which these views are built fall utterly to the ground. But even were it otherwise once more in the name of Christian light and Christian liberty; once more in the name of Christ's promised spirit, he protested against the ignorant tyranny of the isolated texts, which had ever been the curse of Christian truth, the glory of narrow intellects, and the cause of the worst errors of the worst days of the most corrupted Church. Ignorance had engraved texts upon her sword, oppression had carved them upon her pillars, cruelty had tied texts upon her fagots, and ignorance, again, had set knowledge at defiance with texts woven on her flag.

If this awful doctrine had to be decided by texts, then the original language must be appealed to, and interpreted in its proper [illegible] historical significance. They would [illegible] be interpreted not [illegible] makes them convey [illegible] which did not originally [illegible] "Now, I ask [illegible] preacher, very solemnly, be the popular [illegible] if we calmly and deliberately examine our English Bibles the three [illegible] "Damnation," "hell," and "everlasting [illegible] Yet I say, unhesitatingly—I say, [illegible] to speak with [illegible] edge—I say, [illegible] unflinching [illegible] say, standing here in the sight of God and my Saviour, and, it may be of the angels and the spirits of the dead, that not one of those ought to stand any longer in our English Bibles; and that being, in our present acceptation of them, simply mistranslations, they most unquestionably will not stand in the revised version of the Bible, if the revisers have understood their duty."

After explaining the original meaning of the words, he closed by saying that finding, neither in Scripture nor anywhere, anything to prove that the fate of every man is at death irrevocably determined, he shook off the hideous incubus of atrocious conceptions, attached by false theology to the doctrine of final retribution. But neither could he speak dogmatically on the other side. He could not preach the certainty of what was called Universalism—that all will be finally saved—though that doctrine did, indeed, derive much support from many passages of Scripture, and had been held by some of the early Fathers. Neither could he accept the spreading belief in conditional immortality. His belief was fixed upon the living God, and his answer to the question, What is the fate of dead sinners? was, with Thomas Erskine, that we are lost here as much as there, and that Christ came to seek and to save the lost. His hope was that the vast majority of the lost would at length be found.

If any hardened sinner, shamefully loving his sin and despising the long-suffering of the Saviour, trifled with that doctrine, it was at his own deep and awful peril; but to those longing and anxious souls who were striving to creep nearer to the light, he would say: Have faith in God. There is hope for you,—even if death overtake you before the final victory is won. "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him, for they shall eat the fruit of their doings. Woe unto the wicked; it shall be ill with him, for the reward of his hand shall be given to him." But say, also, as Christ's own apostles said, there shall be a restitution of all things; that God willeth not that any should perish; that Christ both died, and rose, and revived, that He might be Lord both of the dead and the living; that as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive; and that the day shall come when all things shall be subdued unto Him, that God may be all in all.

NEWS ITEMS.

Information wanted of an itinerant Methodist preacher whose name was Isaac Robinson. He came as is supposed, from Prince George county, Maryland, about 1801, to Iredell county, N. C., with a young son, Andrew Green Robinson, who also became a Methodist preacher. It is further supposed that the family intermarried with another by the name of Caton at or near the Forks of the Yadkin. Some of the same family went to Canada and changed their name to Robertson, and those we came this way may have done the same. Hon. John R. Robinson, a member of Congress, is desirous to know whether any of the descendants of this Robinson family, or of the Catons are now living in this section of country. If any one can give information, he is requested to communicate to the *Watchman*; to Hon. John R. Robinson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., or to Geo. R. McNeill, Salisbury, N. C.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Mrs. W. M. Vandever sold $285 50 worth of butter at Charlotte in one year, as the production of three cows, in addition to supplying the family with milk and butter. We know a Warren county man who sold $375 worth from *one* cow, besides supplying a large family with milk and butter.

There was a country man in Wilmington from Stanly, the other day, who boasted that he is the father of 19 living children. Has only been married once, and his wife is living.—*Concord Register.* (Archibald Gordon, of Granville, was the father of twenty-seven sons by one wife.)—*Star.*

The United States Government has been trying for a long time to get hold of some Confederate money that remained in England after the war had ended. It has had agents, among them Caleb Cushing, who have been ferreting out the matter. Twelve million of dollars was found, but the English government holds it and tells Uncle Sam that he can only get the sum by paying the amount of cotton bonds due England by the late Confederacy.

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COLORED BAPTISTS.—The statistics of the colored Baptists in North Carolina show: ministers, 301; churches, 302; number of members, 23,663; baptized during the year 1877, 2,081; value of church property, $45,387; Sunday school scholars, 26,467. These figures are taken from the minutes of fourteen Associations from which the Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, Rev. Dr. Cæsar Johnson, has received no report. There are at least 65,000 colored Baptists in this State.

Rather than appropriate money to save expenses in transporting criminals, the law authorizes the judges to send convicts direct to the Western North Carolina Railroad. This saves largely where the convict is sentenced at a court west of Raleigh. Strange to say a convict was sent the other day from Hyde county through Raleigh, under the charge of two men, all the way to Henry Station at a cost of $198, when fifty convicts can be sent there from Raleigh at a cost of $180.

Commander William A. Kirkland, a native of Hillsboro, has been appointed to the command of the Storeship Supply, the first vessel to be loaded with goods for the Paris Exposition.

REFINED CRUELTY.—The State Supreme Court of Vermont overruled the exceptions in the case of one Asa McGoon, a wife murderer, the other day, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the fourth Friday in November, 1879, just two years hence; eighteen months of the time is to be spent at hard labor, and the remaining six months of the time that the poor devil is allowed to spend on this mundane sphere he is to be placed in solitary confinement. And this all happens in one of the refined New England Republican States, where the people are so fond of speaking of the citizens of the South as barbarous and uncivilized. Such hypocrites are too humane to permit the establishment of the whipping post.

A new attempt at an old swindle on a large scale has been brought to light in New York. A circular letter was circulated announcing that A. Rosenthal had a large quantity of counterfeit greenbacks (not to be distinguished from the genuine) on hand, which he was ready to sell at low rates. Those who sent the money to purchase counterfeits lost their investments, for the swindler simply kept the money and did not send the counterfeits, and therefore did not issue counterfeit money. The police are working up the case.

James Godfrey, though now 81 years of age, of Yadkin county, makes a regular hand on his farm. Last year, he cultivated four acres himself, two acres in cotton which yielded 1,600 pounds of seed cotton, and the other two were planted in corn. He has living 37 grand children and 26 great grand children.

Hon. A. H. Stephens introduced a bill in Congress to restore the names of the Southern veterans of the war of 1812 to the pension list. The Radicals had erased them. This measure of justice causes much disturbance among New England Republican papers. Blaine's organ, the Augusta (Maine) *Journal*, is especially alarmed, and pretends that this is the first step in the direction "of paying pensions to rebel soldiers." Of course, it knew better. It knew that the bill of Mr. Stephens contemplated no such thing. It ought to know that the South neither expects nor desires any such payment. But prejudices must be excited afresh, and the sectional fires must be kept warm, and this is one of the means resorted to.—*Wilmington Star.*

One of the innovations that marked the commemoration of Christmas Eve this year was the celebration of midnight services or masses at three of the Episcopal Churches in New York city. Heretofore this class of service has been confined exclusively to the Catholic churches, but advanced and ritualistic Episcopalianism is touching upon the domains of the Church of Rome, and last night incense, rich vestments, and all the formula of the Catholic ritual, attracted large masses of people to these pretty chapels of the Episcopal faith.—*New York Star, 25th.*

CALIFORNIA MILLIONAIRES.—There is no city in the world that can show such an array of millionaires in proportion to the population as San Francisco. There are over forty men there whose fortunes exceed four millions of dollars each.—There are as many more whose wealth is from one to three millions each. None of these fortunes were inherited, but were acquired by business and speculative operations, and all within a period of twenty-five years. None of the millionaires there have passed the prime of life, and they are all just as eager in their pursuit for riches as those who enjoy no reputation for opulence. The passion for great wealth there is unprecedented.

When the head of a Bulgarian family dies, all the pots, pans and dishes are immediately turned up-side down to prevent his soul from taking refuge in them.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1878.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office, by note or account, will confer a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

THE PRESS will be mailed to new subscribers from the present time to January 1st 1879 at $2 per copy. Subscribe now.

Death of Chief Justice Pearson.

The community was painfully startled by the announcement, on Saturday last, that Judge Pearson had arrived at Winston in a dying condition, from acute paralysis of the brain. He had left home in the regular mail buggy, with no one but the driver, and was stricken when but a few miles from home, the driver thinking him asleep. Arriving at the Yadkin River, the driver failed to arouse him and in this condition was lifted from the buggy in Winston and carried to his room in Wilson's Hotel. All attention was given to him by kind friends, but he sank rapidly, and gently breathed his last at thirty-five minutes past 10 o'clock Saturday night. Judge Fowle arrived here just before he died.

THE name of one of the most distinguished of our public men is now inscribed upon the roll of the honored dead of North Carolina. RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, has laid aside his judicial ermine and passed to the bar of the great Judge of all the earth.

The deceased was born in June, 1805, and graduated at Chapel Hill in 1823.—After completing his law studies under Judge Henderson, he was licensed in 1826. He was elected as a member of the House of Commons from Rowan, in 1829 and continued until 1832. He was chosen as Judge of the Superior Court of Law in 1836, and transferred to the Supreme Court in 1848, of which he was constituted Chief Justice, which exalted position he held at the time of his death. Gifted with a mind peculiarly fitted for legal disquisition and the mastery of legal lore, he rose to an eminence in his profession attained by very few.

As an instructor and expounder of the law, he was celebrated, and the school taught by him at his home, during vacation terms, became justly famed, and many of those now actively engaged in practice in the Courts of our State, were his students.

The deceased was possessed of firmness and decision of character, which added to his great legal knowledge; and his unquestioned honesty entitled him to that distinction which attached to him during his long career and was universally conceded to him by both the bench and the bar.

As a mark of respect to the character and official position of the deceased, the bells of both our towns were tolled and the Court-House draped in mourning.

His remains, whilst lying at Wilson's Hotel, were visited by great numbers of the many friends of the deceased. The body was taken to Statesville for burial, Monday, a committee composed of Messrs. J. R. Vogler, John W. Fries, W. H. Wheeler, T. J. Wilson, D. H. Starbuck and P. A. Wilson, accompanying the remains.

The Supreme Court met in Raleigh Monday, and adjourned in honor of the death of Chief Justice Pearson.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The legislative powers at Washinton are again agitating the question of the internal revenue system. The reform, which some of the representatives advocate, is to reduce the tax on liquor from 90 to 60 cts., and on tobacco from 24 to 16 cts. This would certainly be a very desirable item of reform, and we trust that the representatives from the tobacco sections will urge the passage of this bill.

Another difficulty is brought to our notice from South Carolina: It seems that some tobacco traders had their teams seized, and on examination the stamps were declared to be improperly put on the boxes, and besides it is claimed that some erased stamps were found in possession of the pedlars. Shortly after the arrest the party came upon a company of riflemen, and according to one side of the story, the riflemen cursed and swore and threatened to shoot the officials if the tobacco dealers' property was not at once returned to him; and as the Revenue officials were departing, guns were fired, &c. But the other side of the story comes to us that the trading party was perfectly honest,—that in passing through a river the stamps got wet, and were taken off by the officials, while in this condition. The riflemen claim that it was one of those cases where outraged humanity could no longer look on and remain silent. Which one of the stories is true, remains for investigation.

It often happens, and this no one denies, that the officials are not what the authorities at Washington believe them to be; and instead of discharging their duties fairly, are only miserable blood-suckers. When is the "good time coming!"

FAILURES IN DECEMBER, 1877.

In New York, the financial centre of the country, no little excitement has been occasioned by the very large number of failures during the month of December last. From a statement of the same we learn that there were more than in any of the preceding months of the year. So far as the number is concerned, there were 25 per cent. more than the preceding month, and as regards the amount it surpassed November's record by 300 per cent. The liabilities of the firms involved amounted in the aggregate to some $8,000,000, while the assets will scarcely exceed $4,000,000. This is immense for one city, even though it be the huge city of New York. The fact would be somewhat paliated were it not that the same is true of of the North in general, for the financial record shows a greater number of failures over the Northern States generally during December than in any month in 1877.

We, in the South, complain of hard times and scarcity of money and we have cause to do so. Yet it is certainly a fact for great rejoicing, that what business and manufacturing interests we have are on so solid a foundation that they are not constantly crumbling away. And the boast that in the South, every man who is well, can get enough to eat and wear, even if he cannot easily get rich, shows a solid foundation which will bear being built upon.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

At the present time the majority of the evangelical christians are celebrating what is termed in church phraseology, "The Week of Prayer." We last week published the subjects which will be used on the different evenings. These subjects have been chosen by the Evangelical Alliance, and their adoption is becoming yearly more and more general. Besides being a season when new resolves are fresh in the minds of the various communities, and thus religious interest is readily awakened,—this general unity of aims as to subjects also has had and is having the effect of uniting more and more the various branches of the Protestant Church. This is certainly a fact to be rejoiced at, for the more there is of that broad liberty and true freedom as to non-essentials in religious matters, the true welfare of the Church, the community and the individuals will be furthered.

LOCAL PAPERS.

The New York *Times* says: "You might as well forget your churches and school houses as to forget your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience your ministers do It is read eagerly each week from the beginning to the end. It reaches you all, and, if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you, going as it does to almost every house. You owe it to yourself to rally liberally to its support, exact from it as able and high-toned a character as you do from an educator in your midst. It is not beneath your notice and care, for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the consummation of importance, interest and welfare of you all, in the aggregate of your acquaintance, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourself.

A report that Canon Farrar, of Westminster Abbey, had in a sermon declared his belief that there was no hell and no eternal punishment, has excited much commotion in religious circles. The canon is one of the most eminent of the Episcopal Church, and such an opinion from such a source might well startle his co-religionists.

It turns out, however, that the report was a misrepresentation, and it appears from a letter of his that it had no basis to rest on.—*Richmond Whig.*

We publish a synopsis of the sermon on our outside. It must have been an eloquent address, but as to the existence of future punishment that is too well established in our Bibles to cause much sensation among thoughtful readers. It is one of those curious discourses, which have, perhaps, more learning than common sense.

SUMMARY.

General News.

The good news from Washington is that Conkling will not again be sustained by any of the Democrats in the Senate in any issue he may make with President Hayes upon questions of executive patronage. ——It is currently rumored that Osman Pasha will be tried by a military court of the highest jurisdiction for the slaughter of Russian prisoners. ——The loss of draught animals in Turkey during the snow storms is counted by thousands, with terrible suffering among the soldiers. ——Leading politicians and business men of New York city are decidedly disposed to sustain the policy of the President. ——The Republicans of South Carolina have determined to revive their party organizations, and meetings have been called to that effect. ——More failures in business reported in the North. —— The cholera has appeared at Jeddah and Mecca. ——The peace party at Constantinople is said to be gaining strength, and Turkey is reported willing to accept an armistice. Russia says, if Turkey wants an armistice she must apply directly to her. ——Recent indications plainly show that the Conkling, Edmunds, Blaine and Cameron school of extreme politicians, have not much of a showing among the people. The Governors of a number of States have spoken in favor of "reconciliation and peace, of law and order, of the constitution, and local self-government." Good. ——Blaine thinks if Grant should be nominated for President in 1880, he probably would be beaten, and that would put an end to third-termism in this country. —— "The Knights of Liberty" is the name of a secret political organization, in session at Reading, Pa., last week. A large delegation from all parts of the country present, the object being to start a new party in interests of labor and more currency. The organization insists on the remonetization of silver. —— Sixty colored people sailed from New York, recently, for Liberia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. The party includes several families from North Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Maryland, and a few from Pennsylvania.

State News.

Judge Kerr will hold a special term of Rowan Superior Court commencing on the 14th day of January. ——Mr. James Cline, of Hickory, returned from Texas, satisfied that "North Carolina is the best State after all." Mr. James N. Blair, also recently returned from Texas, and advises the young men of his section to stay at home ——The President has pardoned, "on account of ill health," A. W. Howerton, the youth who was sentenced in this State, last October, to twelve months' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary, for embezzling from the mails Riley Bowman, of this State, has also been pardoned. He was sentenced in April, 1877, to two years imprisonment, for illicit distilling. ——A daily mail from Salisbury to Mocksville was ordered to be started January 1st. ——The Raleigh *Observer* says that the sheriffs, for some unknown cause, are further behind hand this season in the settlement of their taxes than has been known for several years. The law requires a full settlement by the second Monday in January, and so far only eleven sheriffs have settled.

VIRGINIA.—The inauguration of Colc Holliday as Governor of Virginia, was an imposing affair. Civic and military processions escorted the Governor elect from the Exchange to the Capitol, where the inauguration took place. The crowd on the Capitol Square is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS. — The Charlotte *Observer* says, counterfeit Mexican dollars are in circulation in Charlotte, in considerable quantities.

WATER IN THE HOUSE.—It is well to have at least one barrel of water on every floor in the house. A fire broke out in the Oxford Orphan Asylum last week, and but for the precaution of having barrels of water on each floor, by which means it was easily extinguished, there might have been a serious fire.

The Paris Exhibition will open on the 1st of May, 1878. Several hundred applications have already been received by the United States commissioner, Mr. McCormick, who says they come from all parts of the country, and relate to a great variety of goods. None can be considered which are received before the 10th of January.

Some idea of the horrors of war may be gained from such paragraphs as the following, which is taken from a late English paper: "The price of a human jaw at the seat of war in Bulgaria is ten francs more or less. It varies according to the regularity, soundness and whiteness of the teeth. In Paris the quotation is fifty per cent. greater at wholesale rates. The ghastly wares are conveyed in cases containing five hundred, and the teeth are extracted after their arrival at the city to which they are consigned."

Is your life worth 25 cents. If it is do not neglect a cough or cold. Use Dr Bull's Cough Syrup at it once, and be cured by that never-failing remedy.

THE MARKETS.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	8 to 10
Country,	10½ to 12
Shoulders,	9 to 11
Hams,	11 to 12
Lard,	12 to 13
GRAIN:	
Corn,	00 to 50
Wheat,	$1 10 to 1 55
Oats,	40 to 00
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	2 50 to 3 00
Meal, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed per bush.,	1 00 to 0 00
PRODUCE	
Apples, green,	30 to 50
Eggs,	15 to 00
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	40 to 50
Beeswax,	25 to 28
Potatoes, Sweet,	50 to 0 00
" Irish,	50 to 0 00
Hay,	40 to 50
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 25
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8
Blackberries,	5½ a 6 cents.
Apples, Extra Fine,	4 a 5 "
" Sliced	3 a 4 "
" Common	2 "
Cherries, Seeded,	12½ to "
Plums, Seeded,	10 "
Peaches, halves, unpeel'd,	5 "
" mixed,	4 "
" quarters,	3 "
" peeled, extra,	6 to 10 "
" ordinary,	5 to 8 "

Winston Tobacco Market.

CORRECTED BY LASH'S WAREHOUSE.

LUGS—Red, 2 00 to 3 50; Bright, 4 00 to 5 00; Fancy, 8 00 to 12 00.

LEAF—Red, 3 00 to 5 00; Bright, 6 00 to 10 00.

WRAPPERS—Bright, 10 00 to 16 00; Fine, 20 00 to 35 00.

FANCY—None.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 6—Bacon, 9 a 10 Corn, 50; Wheat 1.25 a 1.40; Corn Whisky 2.00; Brandy 2.25.

RICHMOND.—Tobacco ranging from 2 90 to 15. Wheat 1.33 a 1.40; Corn, 52 a 53.

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 8. Corn 60 a 65; Flour 3.25 a 3.35 Wheat 1.00 a 1.10.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank at Salem, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business, Dec. 28th, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$166 198.22
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	35,265.00
Due from approved reserve agents,	34,305.13
Due from other National Banks,	15,427.46
Real estate, furniture and fixtures,	450.00
Checks and other cash items,	3,802 44
Bills of other Banks,	100.00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	143.87
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates.)	8,500.00
Legal-tender notes,	40,000.00
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation)	6,750.00
Total,	$461,002 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	$150,000.00
Surplus fund,	30,000.00
Undivided profits,	880.95
National Bank notes outstanding,	134,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	70,420.90
Time certificates of deposit,	75,700.22
Total,	$461,002.07

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH, ss:

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1878.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:

I. G. LASH,
E. BELO,
J. W. HUNTER, } Directors.

Jan. 10, 1878.

Last Call!

THE LAW requires me to make two rounds for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due. In accordance with this law I made these rounds, and at the urgent appeals of many of the tax-payers, I indulged them, and will again, for the accommodation of delinquents, make another round to meet them and get the unpaid Taxes, and I do hope that all those who are behind on the Tax books will make arrangements to settle up, as it will be impossible for me to grant further indulgence, as the law makes it imperative on me to collect the Tax, and I hope that I will not be forced to make collections by the sale of property.

I will meet delinquents at the following times and places:

Benj. Hampton's,	Monday,	Jan	21st, 1878.
Lewisville,	Tuesday	"	22d, "
Vienna,	Wednesday,	"	23d, "
H. L. Reed's,	Thursday,	"	24th, "
Bethania,	Friday	"	25th, "
Bitting's Store,	Saturday,	"	26th, "
Crews's School House,	Monday,	"	28th, "
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	"	29th, "
John Roberson's,	Wednesday,	"	30th, "
Kernersville,	Thursday,	"	31st, "
Crim's ⋈ Roads,	Friday,	Feb.	1st, "
Salem Chapel,	Saturday,	"	2d, "
Winston,	Monday	"	4th, "
Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Tuesday,	"	5th, "
Old Town,	Wednesday,	"	6th, "

JNO. G. HILL, Sheriff.

Jan. 10, 1878.

DR TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

The most reliable remedy ever used by sufferers from pulmonary diseases. It is composed of herbal products, which have a specific effect on the throat and lungs; detaches from the air cells all irritating matter; causes it to be expectorated, and at once checks the inflammation which produces the cough. A single dose relieves the most distressing paroxysm, soothes nervousness and enables the sufferer to obtain quiet rest at night. Being a pleasant cordial, it tones the weak stomach, and is specially recommended for children.

What others say about Tutt's Expectorant.

Had Asthma Thirty Years.

BALTIMORE, *February 1, 1875.*

"I have had Asthma thirty years, and never found a medicine that had such a happy effect."

W. F. HOGAN, Charles St.

A Child's Idea of Merit.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 11, 1876.*

"Tutt's Expectorant is a familiar name in my house. My wife thinks it the best medicine in the world, and the children say it is 'nicer than molasses candy.'" NOAH WOODWARD, 101 N. Poydras St.

"Six, and all Croupy."

"I am the mother of six children; all of them have been croupy. Without Tutt's Expectorant, I don't think they could have survived some of the attacks. It is a mother's blessing."

MARY STEVENS, Frankfort, Ky.

A Doctor's Advice.

"In my practice, I advise all families to keep Tutt's Expectorant, in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, diphtheria, etc."

T. P. ELLIS, M.D., Newark, N. J.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S PILLS

"THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT."

"Tutt's Pills are worth their weight in gold."

REV. I. P. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

"Tutt's Pills are a special blessing of the nineteenth century."—REV. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.

"I have used Tutt's Pills for torpor of the liver. They are superior to any medicine for biliary disorders ever made."

I. P. CARR, Attorney at Law, Augusta, Ga.

"I have used Tutt's Pills five years in my family. They are unequaled for costiveness and biliousness."

F. R. WILSON, Georgetown, Texas.

"I have used Tutt's Medicine with great benefit."

W. W. MANN, Editor Mobile Register.

"We sell more boxes of Tutt's Pills to-day than all others."—SAYRE & CO., Cartersville, Ga.

"Tutt's Pills have only to be tried to establish their merits. They work like magic."

W. H. BARRON, 56 Summer St., Boston.

"There is no medicine so well adapted to the cure of bilious disorders as Tutt's Pills."

JOS. BRUMMEL, Richmond, Virginia.

AND A THOUSAND MORE.

Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

INDORSED.

HIGH TESTIMONY.

FROM THE PACIFIC JOURNAL.

A GREAT INVENTION

has been made by TUTT, of New York, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. That eminent chemist has succeeded in producing a Hair Dye which imitates nature to perfection. Old bachelors may now rejoice.

Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., New York. Sold by all druggists.

THE HOLIDAYS

ARE HERE, AND

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

Christmas Presents.

THE ASSORTMENT IS

Beautiful, Useful and Cheap.

For the LADIES

we have

FINE BOOKS, WORKBOXES.
WRITING DESKS,
PAPETRIES.
PORTEMONNAIES &c.
NEW FLORAL AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS. NEW PHOTO-AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
Pocket and Quarto Photo Albums from 50 cents. to $5.

The GENTS will find

BOOKS, PAPER.
INKSTANDS and RACKS.
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.
WRITING DESKS and
GENERAL STATIONERY.

The BOYS and GIRLS will find

INTERESTING BOOKS,
GAMES.
PICTURES.
WORKBOXES and WORKBASKETS,
&c. &c.

The LITTLE FOLKS will find

TOY BOOKS in endless variety.
BRIGHT STORY BOOKS,
ALPHABET BLOCKS
PICTURES, &c., &c.

We have spared no trouble to present to our customers a variety of the

Very Best Holiday Goods

attainable, and invite a careful inspection before making their purchases elsewhere.

EDM. BLUM, I. A. BLUM.

EDMUND BLUM & CO.,

COPPERSMITHS and MANUFACTURERS of TINWARE.

Also TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING done.

We do all kinds of SHEET IRON work. REPAIRING of any kind in our line of business executed promptly.

We pay the highest prices for all kinds of OLD COPPER and PEWTER.

Country produce taken in exchange for work or ware.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.

GERMANTON STREET, 15 minutes walk from the court-house, Winston, N. C.

Jan 3, 1878 6m

GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES,

TO reduce my stock as much as possible before taking our *Inventory*, I drop prices now to sell goods at GREATLY REDUCED prices. Parties desiring great bargains will do well by giving me a call with plenty of CASH. J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 2, 1878.

J. R. PIERCE, of Lash's Warehouse. P. H. HANES, Of P. H. Hanes & Co. R. D. BROWN Of Brown & Co.

LEAF TOBACCO.

LASH'S WAREHOUSE,

1877. WINSTON, N. C. 1877.

Industry, Competition and Close Application to Business

ENTAILS LOW PRICES BY THE FARMER OUTSIDE.

Having the full control of LASH'S WAREHOUSE, we hope by STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage this House has always enjoyed.

We strive to please our patrons. COME AND SEE US when you visit Winston. YOUR FRIENDS,

PIERCE, HANES & BROWN.

December 6, 1877—6 mo.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

SALEM, N. C.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE FALL AND WINTER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beaut ful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands, &c.

Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our custom and confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,

Nov. 29. tf. J. BLICKENDERFER.

M. W. NORFLEET, T. L. VAUGHN

PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,

FOR THE

SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO,

WINSTON, N. C.

The Largest and Best Lighted House in the State.

NORFLEET & VAUGHN.

November 29, 1877. 6 mos.

NORTH CAROLINA State Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital - - 200,000.

OFFICERS.

Hon. KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
F. H. CAMERON, Vice President.
W. H. HICKS, Secretary & Treasurer.
DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Med. Director.
Dr. W. I. ROYSTER, Assist. Med. Director.
PROF. EDWARD S. SMITH, Actuary.
J. B. BATCHELOR, Attorney.
O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Late Treasurer of N. Carolina
Hon. T. M. Holt, Presid't State Agricultural Society.
Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Late Pres. R. & G. R. & A. L. R. R.
Hon. John Manning, Attorney at Law.
Gen. W. R. Cox, Late Solicitor Sixth District.
Col. L. W. Humphrey, Pres. Atlantic & N. C. R. R.
Col. W. E. Anderson, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
John G. Williams, Pres't State National Bank.
Hon. A. A. McKoy, Judge Fourth District.
Capt. James A. Graham, Attorney at Law.
Maj. F. H. Cameron, Late Supt. Agencies N. A. L. Ins. Co.
J. C. McRae, N. C. House Representatives.
J. B. Batchelor, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
J. C. Pou, Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Col. Walter Clark, Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Upchurch, Commission Merchant.
Hon. J. J. Davis, Member Congress Fourth District.
John Nichols, Principal Deaf and D. Asylum.
Col. John A Gilmer, Greensboro, Attorney at Law.
Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, Attorney at Law.
Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh, Medical Director.
John D. Williams, Fayetteville, Pres. Cit. Nat. Bank.
W. D. Roundtree, Wilson, President Bank of Wilson.
John W. Fries, Salem, Cotton Manufacturer.
Capt. A. Andrews, Raleigh, N. Carolina Rail Road.

Has issued nearly 2,000 policies. Prudent, economical and energetic management has made it a thoroughly successful corporation, and the leading Life Company in the State.

Issues every desirable form of Policy at as low rates as are consistent with prudence and safety. Imposes no useless restriction upon residence or travel. Policies non-forfeitable after two or three annual payments. Has FIVE DOLLARS of ASSETS for every dollar of LIABILITIES, with which to secure Policy Holders.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Its entire assets loaned and invested in NORTH CAROLINA, to foster and encourage Home Enterprises, and to protect and assist our own people.

With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own.

HOME COMPANY.

managed by some of the best and most prominent citizens of the State, and where every dollar of premium paid is invested in our own State, and among our own people?

O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.
J. W. FRIES, Agent, Salem, N. C.
C. W. TAYLOR, Special Agent, Winston N. C.

Feb. 17, 1877. 7 1y

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEACH TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEAR TREES,

APRICOT, CHERRY, QUINCE NECTARINE, Trees, of the most improved varieties. GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free Address

CRAFT & SAILOR,

Cedar Cove Nursery,

Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the capital stock of the Salem Water Supply Company will meet in Commissioner's Hall, Salem, N. C., Thursday evening, January 10th, 1878, at 8 o'clock for organization.

C. S. HAUSER, Clerk Superior Court.

Dec. 17th—77—no51 4t.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest At the BOOKSTORE

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Dr. V. O. Thompson,

Druggist & Pharmaceutist,

Winston, N. C.

HAS THE Oldest and Largest Drug House in Winston. He is constantly increasing and improving his stock.

Goods are sold as cheap as any reliable house can sell.

Particular attention paid to compounding medicines.

Call on us before purchasing,

PAINTS, OILS & DYE-STUFFS

A SPECIALTY.

November 29, 1877. 12 mos.

NEW STYLES OF IMPORTED

DRESS GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Among which are a CHOICE lot of

ENGLISH MATELASSES,

(Desirably Cheap.)

We offer a choice selection of GOODS at low prices. J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1877.

A. N. ZEVELY,

Late Assistant Post-Master General.)

Attends to Business

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of Government

OFFICE 71, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

P. O. Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 00 Washington City, D. C.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, in the Hall over Siddall's Store, at 8 o'clock. J. H. MASTEN, N. G.
F. M. KEITH, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. C. E. CRIST, Scribe. J. H. SHULTZ, C. P.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. C. E. CRIST, C. C. J.H. SHULTZ, K of R & S.

SALEM LODGE, No. 89, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the 1st Thursday in every month, same Hall as above, at 7½ o'clock. W. G. BAHNSON, W. M. E. A. EBERT, Secretary.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 4, ROYAL ARCH MASONS. Meets in the Masonic Hall at Winston, each first and third Friday night of every month. C. S. HAUSER, Sec. H. T. BAHNSON, H. P.

WINSTON LODGE, I. O. O. G. T., Meets in Commissioners' Hall, Salem, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock. J. R. JOHNSON, W. C. T. W. S. COWELL, Jr., Secretary.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 6:30 o'cloc, A. M., to 5:30 P. M., and one hour after the R. R. mail is open during the week.

As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday, the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Snuday, at 7:15, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, at 7:30 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6, p. m.

MADISON, via. Winston, Sedge Garden, Gemanton, Walnut Cove, Saura-town and Pine Hall. Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 7 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

JOB PRINTING,

of every description done at this Office, in First Class Style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WOOD in demand.

ICE HAULERS receive 15 and 20 cts. per two horse load.

SPRING TERM of S. F. Academy opened Tuesday.

Mr. B SPAUGH held the service at Tise's Hall Sunday afternoon.

WATER SUPPLY COMPANY meet to-night. (Thursday.)

HAIL and rain Tuesday night and Wednesday. Streets icy and very slick.

COMMUNICATIONS this week from Clemmonsville and Friedberg.

WEATHER so severe that several of the steam mills frooze up.

THE newly organized Reading Room will occupy the former Club building.

NOT much tobacco brought in or trade of any kind this bad weather.

REPORT of First National Bank appears in this issue.

FINAL APPEAL to the tax payers. See notice.

SKATING, first of this winter's sport, is being indulged in to some extent.

SHOATS for stabling six cents per pound, gross, and plenty at that.

THE TRAIN is falling into its old routine of business—behind time.

THE goose-bone prediction about to be verified. Very cold, thermometer 4 above zero, Tuesday morning.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, for sale. Enquire at the BOOKSTORE.

JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY of Salem Sunday School held its quarterly meeting Sunday afternoon.

PERSONS indebted to former firm of R. A. Wommack & Co., requested to pay up. See notice.

REVENUE SALE of seized liquor, stills, etc., will be sold on the 15th at the storehouse in Salem.

Mr. PHILIP REED has another large hog this year. It attracts many visitors from town.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society will hold a meeting the last Thursday in January for the election of officers.

THAD. DAVIS, the burglar, left for Penitentiary Friday, having had his death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

WINSTON Township Public School has 100 children enrolled with an average attendance of 65. F. D. L. Messer and Laura Webb, teachers.

Mrs. SCALES and Mrs. ANDERSON have removed from Greensboro to Winston, where, we learn, they intend opening a private boarding house.

EDEN DISTRICT SCHOOL, taught this year by Mr. E. Knaus, has an attendance of 40 odd. Rather a severe duty for one.

THE interior of Brown's Warehouse has been greatly improved. Water and all other necessary conveniences are under cover.

ICE.—The ice houses are being filled 3 and 4 inch ice, hard and firm. Seven temporary ice ponds are within the corporate limits of town.

MESSRS. PATTERSON & CO., for the accommodation of farmers and wagoners, have erected troughs and hitching racks in front and rear of their store.

ECLIPSES.—There will be four eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon, three of which are visible.—For time of eclipses we refer you to the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac.

CLINGMAN'S BOOK, being selections from the speeches and writings of Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, of N. C., with additions and explanatory notes. For sale at the BOOKSTORE.

LITURGICAL SERVICE for Epiphany was held in the Moravian Church Sunday evening, followed by an excellent address from a series of sermons preached from the life of the prophet Elijah, by the pastor.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—It is a wonder that Salem at her age, cannot boast of a circulating library. All favor the establishing of one, but no one as yet, sees fit to assume the responsibilities connected therewith.

SAW MILL.—Mr. Hege, of the Salem Agricultural Works, with his Patent Saw Mill and fixtures, and Foundry, is pushing his business, and certainly deserves success. He has just issued a large number of Saw Mill Circulars.

SNOW.—We had our second snow Thursday night, and the merry jingle of sleigh bells was heard Friday morning. The first was a mere spit, the second several inches deep, is mostly on the ground yet, waiting for more to come.

THE CONCERT at Tise's Hall Thursday night was, as we had anticipated, excellent. A large crowd was present, who highly complimented each and every performer, contributing also largely in a financial point of view.

THE YOUNG LADIES of Salem Female Academy, for their own pleasure and that of a few friends, spent last Friday evening most enjoyably with a series of amusements, tableaux, plays, etc.

ONE hundred and sixty-nine marriage licenses were issued by the Register of Deeds for this county during the year 1877—338 souls made happy at $1 50 apiece.—*Sentinel.*

CONNY SAUSAGE.—R. C. Poindexter, Esq., of East Bend, favored us with a good mess of sausage from his mammoth hog, Conny, for which we return our thanks.

REVENUE.—The following transactions at the Collector's office, for this district during the month of December: Tobacco stamps, $50,005.74; spirits, 11,673.00; cigars, $21.00; special tax, $466.04; total, $71,165.78.—*Sentinel.*

THE WEEK OF PRAYER, so far, considering unfavorable weather, is very well attended at the Moravian Church. Addresses upon the subjects set apart for each evening's consideration are delivered by different divines with great zeal and earnestness.

A WARNING.—Laurel, used extensively in Christmas decorations, should not be thrown where cattle can have access to it, as the eating thereof is very injurious, and has proven fatal in a number of instances. Last week a valuable cow narrowly escaped from the deadly effects of it.

CHRISTMAS VISIT.—Our old friend, Mr. Eli Rominger, who always calls when he visits Salem, put in his appearance, as usual, during the holidays. He said something about the Jews going up to Jerusalem, once a year; and Salemites like to visit their old homes about Christmas.

PERSONAL.—The family of T. R. Purnell, Esq. are on a holiday visit to Mrs. Purnell's old home, and will probably remain several weeks.

Mr. Purnell paid a flying New Year's visit, of a day or two, business of importance in Raleigh, making his stay short.

HOGS AGAIN.—Mr. Wm. Cooper killed three fine animals Thursday, which netted 324. 374 and 376.

Mr. Wm. Shultz slaughtered three the same day, averaging 300 pounds each.

Wm. A. Shore slaughtered six hogs, 15 months old, which netted 2002½ lbs, —averaging 333⅓.—Conny stock.

CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE SALEM WATER WORKS—In the interesting little volume, entitled "Moraviass in North Carolina," we find the following item:

1778.—Salem Water Works erected by J. Krause.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the organization of the New Water Supply Company of Salem occurs in the one hundreth year of the existence of the old works, yet in operation.

GOOD WINE.—We tender our thanks to our friend T. L. Hine for several bottles of his excellent wine. It is pure, all right and no mistake.

Mr. Hine also favored us with some bound volumes of the *American Farmer*, fifty years old, in which we find communications from Rev. Louis de Schweinitz and Abraham Steiner, at that time citizens of this place. We will examine these volumes as soon as we can find time.

Yadkin County.

EAST BEND, Jan. 4, 1878.

There have been 8 more large hogs killed in this township this week, weighing as follows:

Thomas Davis,	644	lbs.	85	mos. old.
" "	528	"	18	" "
H. W. Miller,	504	"		
Now with Conny,	735	"		
and Bob,	684	"		

we have 5 hogs weighing, 3.096 ponnds, an average of 619 lbs. If any township in the State can beat this, I would like to hear from it. Yours, SIMON.

J. L. SPEAS killed a lot of ten hogs, yesterday, weighing 1.988 pounds.

AN old lady had, for some time, been excelling her neighbors in making good coffee, and all endeavors to get the secret from her proved in vain; but the other day her next-door neighbor happened to find out that she always grinds her coffee in one of those excellent *Coffee Mills*, which are sold cheap for cash, by S. E. ALLEN, at the Hardware Store, in Winston, and now the old lady no longer excells her neighbors in making good coffee.

EMPLOYMENT.—A number of boys in this place are anxious to get into business, willing to serve apprenticeships to mechanical trades, but there are few, if any openings, as most of the articles formerly manufactured here are now supplied from abroad, and can be purchased upon the most reasonable terms at the numerous stores in our midst.—This state of things is to be deplored, but there is no remedy, as the home-made articles generally are *higher priced*, but *always cheaper* in the long run. Yet few see it in that light, and so wags the world.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. — On Monday morning, while a team driven by John Mack, col., was going down the slant, near Mr. Everett's residence, after a load of ice, the plank seat slipped off, throwing him out of the wagon against the horses' heels, frightening the animals into a run and dragging John a distance of 50 or 60 yards ere he became disentangled. The result was serious, and it is feared will prove fatal. His face was lacerated, one eye knocked out and the other injured to an almost hopeless extent. He also received several severe cuts on the back of his head, thought to be kicks from the horses.—Dr. Bahnson attended to the wants of the sufferer, and everything possible is done for his relief, as John is a well thought of colored man and has the sympathies of many friends both white and colored.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—Court met Monday. Five persons were released from the payment of Poll TAX on account of infirmities.

Only two pauper claims presented to the Court, which were allowed to be paid.

Public Road Overseers.—Rufus Shouse appointed overseer of public road leading from Old Town to Germanton.—Wm. Strupe, of road from Church in Bethania to 3-4 of a mile from Mount Airy road. Joseph Lawrence, of road from Matt Clayton's to Bear Creek.—John E. Holder, on the road from Boyer's Bridge to county line. Calvin Brandon, of the Clemmonsville and Bethania road, from widow Reynolds', on Shallowford road, to the county line. Mathias Stewart, of road from Salem to High Point, from Moses Stewarts to Wachovia line. O. W. Doub, of Brookstown and Pfafftown road, from Muddy Creek, near Solomon Pfaff's to brick store in Brookstown. John W. Ogburn, of the Mountain road, from J. W. Crews' to township line.

C. F. Whitley, of Broadbay, released from tax on $75, excess in valuation of land.

Ordered by the Court, that the room occupied by B. Y. Rayle in Court-house, be assigned to the Clerk of the Inferior Court, from and after 12th day of February next.

The following Jurors were drawn for the Inferior Court:

Wm Jarvis, G F Holder, J J Petre, Alex Nading, M L Griffith, J. S. Crumpler, David Shields, Chas Swaim, A F Roberson, E C Dull, Jeffrey Smith, J M Doub, P E Light, H A Holder, Ben Turner, W R Griffith, T H Bodenhammer, Chas M Banner, W W Linville, J W Flynt, J N S Doub, W G Hauser, Chas Barrow, Eli Sides, J S White, E A Strupe, Richard McKnaglin, Matthew Masten, Walter Weavel.

The bond of the Sheriff was increased from ten thousand to nineteen thousand, so as to be double the amount of State taxes collected.

READING CLUB.—A meeting was held in the Commissioners' Hall, Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Reading Club for the young men and older citizens.

Dr. Hunter was called to the Chair, and Mr. John Shultz requested to act as Secretary. Upon motion, a committee was appointed to invite the members of the Young Men's Reading Club to join in this new organization, who, after a a short absence, reported favorably.

The object of the meeting was then explained by Col. Patterson, to be to form a Club that would reflect credit on its members and be a source of improvement and pleasure for all; and that this could only be done by a rigid enforcement of the rules and regulations. Other gentlemen present also made appropriate remarks, after which a committee of 10 was appointed to draft rules and regulations for the new Society, to report next Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at a meeting to be held at same place.

Those who desire a pleasant place of resort, where choice reading of newspapers, magazines and books can be found, should encourage this new enterprise.

Some of our older citizens are taking a lively interest in this direction, and we hope our young men will observe the necessary decorum, and abide by the rules and regulations in order to make the rooms pleasant and agreeable to all.

CELEBRATIONS.

Messrs Editors:—The Methodist Sunday School in Clemmonsville, gave an Entertainment on the evening of Christmas day. The weather was inclement, rain fell more or less all day, the roads were muddy, but notwithstanding all this, the Superintendent, Teachers and Scholars were all on hand at the Church in due time, together with a crowd of anxious spectators, to witness the exercises of the evening.

The church had been previously decorated by the ladies, with beautiful wreaths and festoons of evergreen extending from the pulpit nearly to the opposite end of the church. The arch over the pulpit was decorated with a wreath of autumn leaves of every color, most artistically arranged. Above the pulpit was a bright star, and the motto, "Welcome." The rostrum was suitably decorated, and everything seemed to show an air of pleasantness and fine taste, which was due to the ladies of the town and vicinity. The Christmas tree placed on the east end of the rostrum, was decorated in fine style, and showed much taste in its arrangement.

The exercises commenced with music by the choir, "Christmas Anthem," led by Miss Ella S. Strupe, organist, assisted by a band of most excellent singers. She is an excellent performer on the organ, as was shown in some twenty pieces of music during the evening.—For one so young as she is not making a mistake certainly shows a fine talent for music, and also that the talent she possessed in that respect had been carefully cultivated. Reading the scriptures and prayer by the Superintendent was the next thing in order. The Salutatory address was made by Mr. T. W. Griffith, one of the members of the school, who is quite a young man. His address was an excellent piece of composition; was well delivered and well received by an attentive audience. He did credit to himself—to the Sunday School, and to the community.

The recitations were made in good style as a general thing, and not wishing to be partial to any, must say that "Christmas Past," by Miss Jennie Walker, "Christmas Present," by Miss Ella Strupe, and "Christmas to Come," by Miss Bettie Blackburn were rendered in splendid style. The juvenile class, consisting of ten little girls, led by Misses Lilly Walker and Ruth Rominger, in vocal music, entirely, was well rendered. They deserve credit for the energy displayed by them, and much credit is due Miss Maggie McIver, their tutoress, in training them. They sang "Always Cheerful," to the satisfaction of all present. The recitation, "The Four Seasons," elicited much interest. The parties were dressed to suit the season that each intended to represent. Olive W. Jones, representing *Winter*; Miss Ella Strupe, *Spring*; Miss Ida Blackburn, *Summer*; Miss Eliza Bodford, *Parting of Summer*, and *Autumn* by Miss Jennie Walker.

Mr. J. P. Binkley, Superintendent of Concord Sunday School, being called on, make a few well timed remarks, advocating the Sunday School cause. Mr. R. E. McIver, of Winston, also made a short *ex-tempore* speech.

The vocal and instrumental music was all that could be desired. The choir consisted of several young ladies and gentlemen, who have good talents for music, and their modest and unassuming deportments, together with their earnest efforts to entertain the audience, won the admiration of all attentive listeners.

The Valedictory address for the occasion, was made by Mr. T. C. Farabee, a young man and a member of the school. His speech showed much care and preparation in its composition, and was well delivered; and in his peroration paid a glowing tribute to the Superintendent, Teachers and Pupils of the Sunday School. His address gave entire satisfaction, and was highly creditable.

Thus passed Christmas day in Clemmonsville, trying to celebraie the birth of our Saviour, and encouraging the Sunday School cause.

In this connection we would say that the Baptists have a good Sunday School, with Mr. T. D. Cooper, Superintendent.

Thus many efforts are made by the community to give the young correct moral training, so that they may be useful members of society in their day and generation.

* * *

Dec. 31st, 1877.

Messrs. Editors Press:—As you have given accounts of the holiday festivities at different places, it may be that some of your readers will be interested in a communication from Friedberg.

The custom of having wax tapers at Christmas has not been in use in this congregation; I think Bro. D. Z. Smith had them the first year of his time here. As I wished to work in harmony with the feelings of my people I asked, shall we have candles at Christmas? "Well," says one and another, "they're a heap of trouble, and we've never been used to them, and so I think the people will be as well satisfied without them." "But," says I, "brethren, this will never do.—We must have candles, and something for the Sunday School besides."

Accordingly, on Thanksgiving day, immediately after service, I started and went round, astonishing every one with the question, "how much will you give towards Christmas?' Seeing that I was determined to go ahead, they contributed quite willingly, and I soon had between four and five dollars. The amount was augmented afterwards, and within a few days the candles were made and dressed by some of the single sisters of the congregation, assisted by Mrs. L. By this time the festive fever had spread, and all became interested.

Monday morning, December 24th, was set apart for decorating the church, but as we were called upon to attend the funeral of Sister Adelaide Spaugh, all business was deferred till the afternoon.

Towards evening the "tree" was at its place just in front of the pulpit, covering, with its branches, a space of twenty-five or thirty feet in circumference.—"Now then," says one greatly perplexed, how are you going to get the candles and things on the top?" "Never mind," replied Bro. John Burk, "I've got the thing." And sure enough, he had brought from home material from which he had constructed a complete step ladder. It was then brought close up to the tree and a brother mounting it soon had candles, stars and other ornaments arranged from top to bottom.

Tuesday morning came, and brought rain with it. It was not long before the people began coming in, however, and very soon the groves on either side of the church were filled with carriages and covered wagons, and the church with men, women and children.

The first service began at 11 o'clock, A. M., followed by love-feast for the children. While they were partaking of the first cup of coffee,—(we always have two cups here, don't you think we are Moravians?)—the older scholars of Sunday School sang a Christmas hymn, Mrs. L. playing on the melodeon; and during the second cup I related to them the origin of the Christmas Tree.

But the last meeting! Oh! yes, that was the time the tree should be relieved of some of its burden. Just before the opening, the young men were called upon to give up their shawls, with which the windows were darkened. The candles on the tree were now lighted, and the service began by the Sunday School singing "Hosanna." After several hymns, rendered alternately by the Sunday School and the congregation, very handsome little colored sacks, filled with candy, were taken from the tree and distributed to the children of the Sunday School. I thought I had seen happy children, but I can't remember that ever before it was my privilege to see as bright eyes and glad faces.

Out of seventy scholars, sixty-eight were present and received each a present. Just before the close, every child in the congregation was presented with a burning wax taper.

Notwithstanding the rain, the church was well filled, and I never noticed better order and behavior. Not an unnecessary sound was heard. "I'll tell you," remarked one, "they could do nothing for looking,—its the purtiest sight I ever saw." Every one agreed in sentiment, that it was the most pleasant Christmas they ever spent at Friedberg.

FLAT ROCK SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A notice of the new school-house, at Flat Rock, School District No. 36, Forsyth county, is due the committee and citizens of the neighborhood.

The building is frame work, twenty-two feet long, twenty feet wide and nine feet high, weather-boarded, and ceiled overhead. The lumber was nearly all dressed by your enterprising townsmen, the FogleBrothers. The spaces between the studding are filled in with brick, with a wainscot four feet high, the balance of the walls being nicely whitewashed. The room is well lighted by five windows, and has a splendid brick chimney. No sham work was done on the house. The Messrs. Patterson, Crouse, Sink and Kimmel don't work on that principle. They not only aimed at a good house, but also had an eye to the comfort, ease and convenience of the pupils in the way of seats. There are twelve benches apart from the wall, six on each side of the entrance, with an aisle between. Each bench has a back at a proper angle to make it comfortable, to which is attached an inclined desk for the use of the scholar, just behind. Miss Clara Kimmel is the worthy teacher, and we wish her much success in her cozy quarters.

This school-house reflects great credit on the community, and, I venture to say, there is not a neater and more comfortable one in Forsyth county.

But the best of it all is, it was dedicated, in part, to the service of Almighty God; and on Sunday, December 30th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., I had the honor of preaching the first sermon within its walls.

The entire cost of the building was one hundred and ninety dollars, of which sum only seventy dollars were paid from the public school funds, and the balance given in cash, timber, brick and labor by the citizens.

J. B. LINEBACK.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village of the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know of it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

MARRIED.

Near Thomasville, Davidson County, on the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by A. Kendal, Esq., Miss MARY F. E. ROTHROCK to Mr. Z. J. TOMLINSON,—all of Davidson County.

PAY UP!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late firm of R. A. WOMMACK & CO., will please call at the office of FOGLE BROS., and settle, as longer indulgence cannotbe given.

THE FAMOUS

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSETS

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads $1 50.
Nursing Corsets $2
UNEQUALLED IN BEAUTY STYLE AND COMFORT.
Approved by the best Physicians. Also
Cooley's Celebrated Cork Corsets
at $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50.

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1877. 57-tf

THOS. R PURNELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

CARPETS, CARPETS,

CARPETS.

THE people of this vicinity have long felt the necessity of having a larger and better assortment of Carpets to select from than has ever been kept in the place before. *That want is now fully supplied.* We have secured the exclusive use of

Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor,

A WONDERFUL INVENTION

for showing Carpets; a brief description of the use of which we give below.

With the use of the CARPET EXHIBITOR we show from a Sample just how the Carpe looks on a very large room, multiplying the Sample a thousand times, matched and shown as perfect as when the carpet is made up and nailed upon the floor. In this way we are now prepared to show you a

NEW YORK WHOLEALE STOCK.

We have made special arrangements with one of the *Largest Houses* in New York, to fill all our orders for Carpets, and will show you a larger assortment to select from than has ever been kept outside of a wholesale house.

We keep samples of all

NEW AND DESIRABE PATTER N

which *are not kept in stock* outside of large cities. This way of buying Carpets has now *become popular*, and we show what you would otherwise have to go to New York to find. We can sell as cheap for *cash* as you can buy for *cash* in New York, and there being no remnants to take off the profits, we are enabled to sell on a very small commission, and most respectfully invite the public to examine our stock, and satisfy themselves.

IF YOU WANT A ARPET

of any dimensions, bring a correct measure of your room and we guarantee to suit you.

Please call and see us, whether you wish to buy or not, as it is no trouble to show goods.

PATTERSON & CO.,
CARPETS, DRY GOODS and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Main Street, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS READY
WITH
SEASONABLE GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON has filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c.

which I offer to the public
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT.
Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

THE NEW WILSON
SEWING MACHINE.

FUTURE CASH PRICES from 30 to 45 DOLLARS according to Style of Furniture.

EXTRA ATTACHMENTS FREE

and freights paid to your nearest Rail Road Depot. Call and see, or address,
WHARTON & JONES,
General Agents for North Carolina.
Greensboro or Salem, N. C.

1819. — 1877.

The American Farmer:
The Pioneer and Standard of American Farm JOURNALS.

Especially adapted to the systems and crops of this section
PROGRESSIVE BUT PRUDENT,
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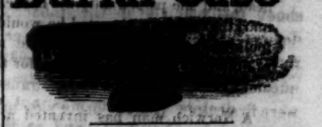

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POETRY.

The Drunkard's Wife.

BY REV. E. S. JAMIESON.

Listen to me! the poor wife said,
As she sat by her husband's side;
The drunkard's curse hung o'er thy head,
When you asked me to be your bride.

But love, I thought, would break the charm,
That held you to the tempting cup.
And so I felt no dread alarm,
Assured that you would give it up.

And when the wedding day had come,
And I became your trusting wife,
You pledged me then to drink no rum,
And swore the vow would be for life.

But all your vows have been in vain;
And every promise made unkept.
You've laughed to scorn my bitter pain,
And mocked my tears when I have wept.

My childhood's home I left for you,
And all the friends I loved so well.
From all that's noble, good and true,
You've brought me to an earthly hell.

Our darling babes are in the grave;
They died because we had no bread;
O, was it madness made me rave,
When first I knew that both were dead!

Because we cannot pay the rent,
And we turned out into the cold,
Now what we have must needs be sold,
Without a home, a friend, a cent.

Great God! and has it come to this?
What shall I do? Where shall I go?
O, is there not some sphere of bliss,
Where hearts are freed from human woe?

Ah, 'tis true, I'm broken-hearted,
For all the hopes of life are fled,
Every plan and prospect thwarted,
I only wish that I were dead.

He rose and stood beside her chair,
And gently strove to lift her head,
But God had heard the honest prayer,
The wretched drunkard's wife was dead.

HUMOROUS.

Schneider's Tomatoes.

Schneider is fond of tomatoes. Schneider has a friend in the country who raises "garden sass and sich." Schneider had an invitation to visit his friend last summer, and regale himself on his favorite vegetable. His friend Pfeiffer being busy negotiating with a city produce dealer on his arrival. Schneider thought he would take stroll in the garden and see some of his favorites in their pristine beauty. We will let him tell the rest of his story in his own language:

"Vell, I valks shust a liddle vhile roundt, ven I sees some of dose dermaters vat vos so red und nice as I nefer dit see any more, und I dinks I vill put mineself outside about a gouple a tozen. shust to geef me a liddle abbetite vor tinner. So I bulls off von of der reddest und pest lookin' of dose dermaters, und dakes a pooty goot pite out of dot, und vas chewing it up pooty quick, ven —py chiminy!—I dort I hat a beese ov red hot goals in mine mout, or vas chewing up dwo or dree bapers of needles; und I velt so pad, already dot mine eyes vos vool ov teers, und I mate vor an 'olt oaken pucket' vot I seen hangin' in der vell, as I vas goomin' along.

"Shust den mine vriend Pfeiffer game up und ask me vot mate me veel so pad, und if any of mine vamily vas tead. I dold him dot I vas der unly von of der vamily dot vas pooty sick; und den I ask him vot kind ov dermaters dose vas vat I hat shust been bicking; und, mine cracious, how dot landsman langhft, und said dot dose vas ret bepper vot he vas raising vor bepper sauce. You pet mine life I vas mat. I radder you gife me feesty tollars as to eat some more of dose bepper sauce dermaters."

At a happy spot where a number of negroes reside, an old negro was heard calling out to his wife: "Mandi, is you got dem chickens shut up in de smoke-house, like I told yer?" "No; an' I'd like ter know what's de matter wid you dat you's so mighty tickle 'bout dem chickens all at once?" she replied. "Nebber you mind. I know what's de matter, an' dat's nuff till dem chickens is housed. When I hears dat dem niggers over dar in de nex' yard gwine to hab a party to-morrow night, I wants to be shord dat my chickens doesn't 'tend it; you hear me?" The chickens were at once locked up.

An inquisitive young man, who went into the business of interviewing some years before it became a recognized institution of society, once tried his power upon the elder Dumas. "Do I understand that your father was a mulatto?" asked the interviewer. "Yes." "Then your grandfather was a negro?" "Yes." "And your great-grandfather?" "My great-grandfather," replied the novelist, "was an ape, sir. My lineage commences where yours end." That closed the interview.

Rogers wrote: "Mine be a cot beside the hill; a beehive's hum shall soothe my ear," and on the day following he moved in. That evening his wife caught a glimpse of him as he shot across the garden lot, slapping his hat about his head, and she passed into the house, remarking: "I just expected he would go fooling around them bees. The next minute he'll be in here howling for flour and molasses to soothe his ear."

A Norwich man has invented a machine which will turn out fifty broom handles a minute. It will be patented under the name of "discouragement to matrimony."

Alfred Tennyson wears his hair long and natural. The first time he ever saw a comb, somebody sent him one for a Christmas present, and he thought it was something to scratch his back with.

"Eternity, past and future, flashed before my eyes," he said, "and I saw where the crack of doom began and ended. This was his experience the first time a base ball struck him in the stomach.

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm and Garden Notes.

[Raleigh Observer.]

A happy and prosperous new year to all our readers. May the home be bright and beautiful and happy, the fields yield a bountiful increase, and the mules and oxen be stronger to labor. May the early and the latter rain come when needed, and especially may a sound discretion and economy govern all the operations of the farm. A wise Providence does not make the path of human life perfectly straight and level and smooth; difficulties and dangers, as well as flowers, mark its course—but with a proper use of the means and faculties given us, scarcely any need fall by the way. Success is measurably within the reach of all. Well directed energy rarely, if ever, miscarries, and we hesitate not to say, that the farmer who fails, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, does so because he did not make proper use either of his head or his hands.

Give me good seasons, says one, and I can make good crops, but you cannot expect me to control the weather. True, but you can do much to ward off its prejudicial influences. You can drain wet land so that it will warm up earlier in spring. You can keep your soil dark with humus, that it may absorb heat more rapidly. You can ridge it up that the sun's heat may penetrate more readily. In your gardens and truck patches, cold frames and hot beds may even change winter into spring, while the well fed earth will strengthen plants against cold, as whale oil does the Laplander.

A deeply pulverized soil, filled with vegetable matter and with plant food, will ensure fair crops, even when fierce droughts prevail—while that devoid of humus, and shallow ploughed, will, under like circumstances, utterly fail.—These are common facts, patent to every one who will use his eyes—and he who heeds them not and fails, has no one to blame but himself. The *conditions* of success being ascertained, we *must conform* to them. The human will is very strong, but it cannot change the laws of nature; human wisdom may however make these laws co-operate with man, and thus insure the highest degree of success.

Just now, before becoming absorbed in executing the plans laid out for the new year, it may be well for the farmer to glance at the *conditions* of success.

DEEP PULVERIZING AND MIXING OF THE SOIL.

The next most important condition is to have a *deep* layer of soil loose and finely comminuted, that the roots of plants may ramify and extend without obstruction. All recognize the importance of this—but some think they have secured it by ploughing two or three inches deep, and some suppose they have ploughed a *foot* deep when if a *level* is struck, and the furrow properly measured, *four* inches would be the maximum. Five inches should be the *minimum*; the maximum we are not prepared to give. Gardeners generally stir the soil one foot in depth, sometimes *two* or more. Their experience shows that plants are benefitted by such deep breakings—the farmer admitting this, asks will it pay him? That will depend on circumstances. If he proposes to pursue the *intensive* system, and will arrange to incorporate vegetable matter and manure as deep as he breaks the land, we have no hesitation in saying it will pay to go at least a foot deep; but if he is dealing with a thin soil, and a heavy subsoil destitute of vegetable matter, it is very doubtful. The best plan is to use the turn plough, running it one or two inches deeper every year, and have a heavy coat of vegetable matter to turn under every time. This will eventually make a soil of *uniform* character to the full depth it is broken—one through which the fertilizing elements are thoroughly mixed and readily found by the roots without a long and weakening search. This is also the most inexpensive plan, requiring little additional strain on the team to run the plow only one or two inches deeper in the unbroken sub-soil each year.

FARM ECONOMY.

The last condition of success to which attention is at present directed, is a proper adjustment of the *quants*: What to raise; what to sell; what to buy; in other words, the principles of "Political Economy" as applied to the farm, judiciously followed.

Now, one of the first and most fundamental maxims of political economy is, that a country that *imports* more than it *exports*, has the balance of trade against it, and continually becomes poorer. Reverse the facts and it gets richer—the *excess* of imports comes back in the shape of coin and is invested. The same general principle applies to the farm: if the farmer buys more than he sells, he is getting poor—if the same, he makes nothing and loses interest on investment—if he buys *less* than he sells, he is making money. With the statement of those obvious principles we stop for the present, and will resume their consideration in our next.

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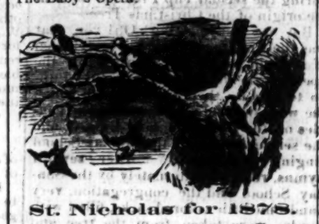
Of the story element, the brightest feature is the beginning of the new serial by Miss ALCOTT, entitled "Under the Lilacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas Number contains also the opening of a new Serial Story for Boys, a tale of tropical life, entitled "Tower Mountain," by GUSTAVUS FRANKENSTEIN, admirably illustrated by the artists MORAN and SELVY; "A Portrait of Miss Alcott," with a sketch of her life; several poems by Two Little American Girls; a Play, and a Christmas Carol (set to music); and half a dozen complete short stories, bright, funny, exciting and pathetic, &c., &c.

The New Cover is by the English Artist, WALTER CRANE,—the famous designer of The Baby's Opera.



St. Nicholas for 1878.

Besides Miss Alcott's serial for Girls, and the three serials for Boys, to follow each other in rapid succession, will contain a short story by the author of "The Schonbergcotta Family;" and an article, "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys!" has been promised by a brilliant writer, now on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a Daughter of the Famous Peter Parley, and a Letter to Young Americans by GEORGE MACDONALD.

The "HOW" Series of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell HOW to bind your own books; HOW they mine coal; HOW to enjoy yourselves at home; HOW to be an agreeable guest; HOW to entertain company; HOW to be a carpenter; HOW to make an ice-boat; HOW to build a house; how India rubber is gathered; how matches are made; how money is made; how mackerel are caught; how they laid the Atlantic cable; how they mine in California; how they work in the tea-country; how to be a parlor magician; etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life,

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,

such as Old Nicolia, (a Russian story,) A Day among the Welsh Castles; Easter in Germany; The Indians of the Amazon; How Kitty was Lost in a Russian Bazaar; Master Montezuma, (a Mexican story); Hansa, the Lapp Maiden, and many others.

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The Picturesque Side of American Farm Life.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mr. R. E. Robinson, author of a delightful paper on "Fox-Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs, whose papers on similar topics have been a highly prized and popular feature of SCRIBNER will write of farm life in New York. Maurice Thompson, the poet-naturalist, will describe the characteristics of Western farming, of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined and typical character, commensurate with the subject-matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in SCRIBNER will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts, and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

Roxy.—by Edward Eggleston (author of The Hoosier Schoolmaster, &c.). This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it in manuscript declare Roxy to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the younger American painters—Mr. Walter Shirlaw, President of The American Art Association.

American Sports.—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Middle States, the South, New England and Canada.

Out-of-Door Papers.—by John Burroughs, author of Wake Robin, &c., will contain not only articles on Birds, but on Tramping, Camping Out, and kindred topics. Mr. Burrough's papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled Birds and Birds, and illustrated by Fidelia Bridges.

Architecture of Birds.—Dr. Thomas M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on birds' nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds' nests in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

The Saddle Horse.—Col George E. Waring, whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle-horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are fully considered in relation to these uses.

Save Home.—New stories by this popular writer will be given in three numbers of SCRIBNER, beginning with Joe Hale's Red Stockings, to appear in January. This novelette chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

His Inheritance.—By Aldeline Tacton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday, will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

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FOR 1878.

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1877

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